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Letter dated 21 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to protest strongly over recent intransigent statements by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, and over a series of new provocative activities and condemnable demonstrations staged by the legally invalid secessionist entity in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

1. Speaking over the illegal Bayrak radio and the Ankara TRT Television Network on 18 and 19 July 1994, respectively, Mr. Denktash stated that:

> "We have no choice but to form, without losing time, a kind of integration with Turkey, in matters of foreign affairs and defence ... It is meaningless to continue with the negotiations ... A special defence agreement with Turkey, a sort of integration, which also holds true for foreign affairs should be pursued." (Ankara TRT Television Network, 18 July 1994)

He also said that:

> "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus will do everything in its power to complete its integration with Turkey." ("Bayrak", 19 July 1994)

Needless to stress that the demonstration of such a provocative attitude, especially at a time that the Security Council is expected to decide on its future course of action in addressing the substance of the Cyprus problem, aims at rendering ineffective ab initio the contemplated strengthening of your mandate and efforts to find ways of approaching the problem in a manner that will yield results. Moreover, the above statements reveal, yet again, the real Turkish objectives aiming at the annexation, as a first step, of the occupied part of Cyprus to Turkey.

2. On 19 July 1994, the Turkish occupation regime staged a violent demonstration in the occupied area of Nicosia, adjacent to the Ayios Kassianos quarter, in an effort to disrupt a solemn ceremony for the missing persons in Cyprus organized by Greek Cypriot women and other relatives of the missing persons on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Turkish invasion. The solemn ceremony was held near the buffer zone dividing both the island and its capital Nocosia, the last remaining occupied divided city in Europe. A total of 1,619 Greek Cypriots and others have been missing since the Turkish invasion of July 1974.

The violent Turkish demonstrators on the other side of the buffer zone used loud music, speakers and inflammatory slogans in an attempt to disrupt the ceremony and provoke the participants. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus condemns such inhumane acts of disrespect against the relatives and families of missing persons and emphasizes that the continuation of this purely humanitarian problem constitutes an affront to the international community in disregard of the numerous United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the missing persons of Cyprus. It is our firm belief that every possible influence must be exercised on the Turkish side to persuade them to cooperate sincerely in the effective investigation of the fate of the missing persons in Cyprus.

3. In another outburst of condemnable activities, organized by the occupation regime on 19 July 1994, about 2,500 Turkish demonstrators, in violation of the status of Famagusta, crossed into and occupied for several hours the Ayios Memnon quarter of the fenced area of Varosha. The demonstrators through various slogans not only alleged that the fenced area belonged to them, but also violently objected to its placement under United Nations administration as provided for in your proposals on confidence-building measures.

In protesting thee violent activities, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus particularly recalls that such actions clearly violate the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha and contravene the mandatory provisions of resolution 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984 of the Security Council, which "considers attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations". I cannot but recall, in this respect, that as has often been stated in your reports to the Security Council "the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha" (para. 22 of your latest report, S/1994/680, of 7 June 1994).

It is obvious that all the above provocative statements and illegal activities constitute yet another tangible and vivid manifestation of the lack of political will, as stated in your report of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629, para. 53), on the part of the Turkish side and the occupying power to cooperate in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. It is our earnest hope that the United Nations would act decisively at this crucial juncture with a view to foiling any attempts by the Turkish side to flout the United Nations and continue defying its resolutions. It is only through such resolute action that the road will